WINDOW SHADES.

WINDOW SHADES.

IMPROVEMENTS AND EXTREMENT.

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 25t Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st, have at great expense, completed and not nited their ingention appearates for manufacturing Window Shades and use now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortmentally 35 per cent less than ever before sold. As none are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us either in style or price.

Also, Gilt Cornices. Brocatelle, Delaine, Damast, Luce and Also, Gilt Cornices. Brocatelle, Delaine, Damask, Lace and

JOEBERS AND DEALERS IN CLOTHING

ore respectfully invited to examine our

Fall and Winter Stock.

In addition to our usual large stock of
Fine and Fannoanle Clothing,
we have this season manufactured an immense stock of
Low-Paiczo and Madium Goods,
which we are prepared to offer at as low figures as any house in
the traie, here or elsewhere.

D. Devlin & Co.

D. DEVLIN & Co., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, New-York.

Tr Will. Por dumn of this paper. The prices at which these gentlemen offer their wares aston-

BARNES & PARK BARNES & PARK

Have removed from No. 304 Broadway to

No. 13 and 15 Parkrow.

Directly opposite the Astor House. The attention of close
beyers and jobbers of Drugs is invited to our immense stock of

PATENT MEDICINES,

at and below proprietors' prices, by the case, dezen, or 100
gross. Confining ourselves exclusively to the Medicine business, we present facilities to handle this class of goods upon
become never before attempted in America.

BARNES & PARK,

New-York, Cincinnati and San Francisco.

ARE YOU A HOUSEKEEPER? -Read DAILEY & Co's advertisement is the Dry Goods column of this pape. They have the israest stock in their line in America. The prices are much below the current rates.

SELLING OFF NEW GOODS! At a most minima nee sacrifice! Velvet Carpets 9, Brussels 6, per yd. 50,600 yerds Ingrains 31 to 6, per yard. Hiram Anderson, No 29 Bowery

FALL BOOTS AND GAITERS.-WATKINS'S, No. 114 Futtors at is the place to get good Boots and Shows. The superior quality of Watkins's manufactures, his urbanity to quatomers, and punctual ty in filling orders, have raised him to the planacle of his profession. Where is the man who ever got an article that he was dissatisfied with at Watkins's? Echo mixwers, "Where !"

ISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY has been in suc-cessful operation 37 years. Capital and accumulating fund, \$5,500,000. Application may be made personally or by mail. Geo. M. KNEVITT, Actuary, No. 65 Wall-st. GREAT REDUCTION-RICH CARPETING.

SHITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand st., offer their entire Fall Impertation of Royal Wilton, Vel-ver, Tapestry, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARFET-

DUST AND WATERPROOF.—KNOX'S Fall style of Hat is in great demand and its beauty of material and manufacture chefts the exthusiastic commendation of his customers. Call at No 212 Brosway corner of Fulton-st., and examine it. DO YOU WANT GAS FIXTURES !- Read DAILEY 2 Co,'s advertisement in the Dry Goods column of this paper.
The stock kept by these gentlemen is not equaled, either in extent or beauty, by any establishment in New-York.

Woop's BUILDINGS, No. 561 Broadway. WOOD'S BUILDINGS, No. 301 Broadway.

Importers and Manufacturers of Gas Fixtures. The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have just opened their rich etcok of Chandelines and Gas Fixtures comprising all the choice styles from the leading immunicaturers of this country and Europe.

We also take pleasure in announcing that our arrangements for all Goods in our like are such as will enable us to ofer them at manufacturers prices.

Gro. H. Kitchen & Co.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY STOCK

SEWING MACHINES .- All persons who want a Bewing Machine of universal utility—one that will sew the lightest fabrics and the heaviest fabrics better than any other—the best machine for family use, manufacturing, pluntation use, or any use whatever—a machine that don't get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily earn \$1,000 a year—can obtain it nowhere except at the office of I. M. Sirkors & Co., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S

Wilder Patent Salamander Safe,

Secured by the celebrated

La Belle Lock.

Warranted Free from Dampness.

For eale by

Stearns & Marvin,

No 40 Murray-st., New-York:

FINE CUTLERY .- The undersigned call the attention of those in want of the above to their assortment-smong which will be found some of the most beautiful and rar spectment ever imported.

Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

Wigs - HAIR DYE - Wigs .- BATCHELOR'S HAIR DIE WIGS — HAIR DIE WAS.— DATCHELOR HAIR DIE WIGH STEEL HAIR DIE STEEL HAIR DE STEEL HAIR

Tomatoes, Green Corn, Peaches, or any other

Fruit or Vegetable, may be preserved without sugar by using SPRAT'S PATENT CARS, which are acknowledged to be the only reliable self scaling case in market. Full directions for preserving accompany the cars.

No 215 Front-at, near Beckman.

N. B.—All orders by post promptly forwarded to any part of the city, free of expense.

Strangers requiring GIFTS and PRESENTS should SELF-SEALING JARS FOR PRESERVING FRUITS

AND VECTABLES—No cement used, and are decided the most desirable article of the kind yet introduced; are to be had of W. N. SEYMOUR & Co., No. 4 Chatham-square, who have the exclusive sale of the same. Ask for "Green's Patent Air-tight Belf-sealing Jora" Full directions for preparing the Fruits, &c., are furnished. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.-The diseases of the

firsh and the skin, to which children are most subject, such as encrusted sores on the head and face, rashes, ringworm, letter, saltrheum, pimpes, &c., are quickly relieved by this onquent, as well as the angriest ulcers, and all kinds of wounds and con-APPLES AND PEARS IN ARTHUR'S SELF-SEAL

INC CARS AND JESANS IS ARTHUR'S SELF-SEALS.
INC CARS AND JARS — Few things will be found more delicious in Winter than finely davored apples and pears, kept fresh in Arthur's Self-Sealing Cans and Jars. Let every kouse-keeper try a dozen or two jars of this fruit. She will thank us for our acvice next Christmas, if she follows it. For sale by E. P. Torrey, agent for the manufacturer, No. 6 Pistt-st., N. Y.

WATSON'S \$10 SEWING MACHINES VERSUS

WATSON'S \$10 SEWING MACHINES VERSUS THE COMPLICATED \$150 SEWING MACHINES.—
IN CIRCUIT COURT United States, New-York.

In Circuit Court United States, New-York.

Issae M. Singer and Edward Clark.

George H. Wooster, and Irs W. Gregory
A motion for injunction having been made at Chambers on the 3d day of August last past, to restrain the defendants from the violation of two certain patents owned by the complainants—the first one grauted to Morey & Johnson, Feb. 9, 1849, re-based June 27, 1854, and the second one granted to Issae M. Singer, May 30, 1854, and the defendants not being ready to meet the motion, and an injunction having been ordered until the hearing of the motion at this term, and the complainants having now brought on the motion for injunction upon both of mail palents, and the said motion having been argued by Ambrose L, Jerdan and Chattles M. Keller for the complainants, and James T. Brady and Edward N. Dickerson for the defendants, and the Court having considered the same, it is now ordered, adjudged and decreed that the temporary injunction, granted on the 3d day of August, be dissolved, and that the motion for injunction now made be and the same is hereby dended, with costs. Dated New-York, Sept. 16, 1837.

A Copy: Kennite E. White, Clerk.

John W. Plasson, Sci.

A Copy: KENNITE E. WHITE, Clerk.
JOHN W. PIRSSON, Sol.
THE \$10 SEWING MACHINES
Now for sale.

At the Office, No. 449 Broadway, New-York. WATSON, WOOSTER & Co. HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA is free from

unpleasant taste, and three times the strength of the common Galeined Magnesia.

A World's Fair Medal and Four First Fremium Silver Medals have been awarded it, as being the best in the market. For sale by the Druggists and country store-keepers generally, and by the manufacturer.

THOMAS J. HUSBAND, Philadelphia.

Mass Meeting of Colored Citizens .- At a mass meeting of the colored citizens of the city, held last night at No. 185 Spring street, the following persons were elected delegates to the State Suffrage Conven-

FURLOUGHED.-It is authoritatively announced than Mr. James O. Putnam had doubted if it was not his duty to decline the nomination of the "Hiadoo" Con-vention for Secretary of State until he was assured that he was not expected to take any active part in [Albany Journal, Sept. 2].

New-Bork Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1857.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

sorflers, in sending us remittances, frequently smit to men-tion the name of the Post-Office, and very frequently the name of the State, to which their paper is to be sent. Al-ways mention the name of the Post-Office and State. o notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be suthenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as a guaranty of his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Republican State Committee, held at Saratoga Springs on the 23d day of July, 1837, the 23d day of September was agreed upon as the time for holding the next State Convention as will be seen by the following notice:
The Republican Electors of the State of New-York are re-

quested to choose two delegates from each Assembly District to meet in STATE CONVENTION in the CITY OF SYRA-CUSE, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of SEPTEMBER next. at 12 o'clock, hown, for the purpose of presenting Candidates to CONTROLLER, TREASURER, ATTORNEY-GENERAL STATE ENGINEER and SURVEYOR, one JUDGE COURT OF APPEALS, one CANAL COMMISSIONER, and one STATE PRISON INSPECTOR.

PRISON INSPECTOR.

EDWIN D. MORGAN,
JAS. B. TAYLOR.
D. DUDLEY FIELD,
JOSEPH BLUNT,
JAS. W. NYE,
JOHN L. SCHOOLCRAFT,
JOSEPH DAVIS,
J. M. B. DAVIDSON,
C. P. WILLIAMS,
ABRAHAM B. OLIN,
JAS. FORSYTH. New-York. JAS FORSYTH.
PHILIP DORSHEMIER, | Buffelo. LEVI C. TURNER, Os. Pekimer.

STANDISH BARRY, Hekimer.

LEVI DIMMICK, Biogramion.

STEPHEN C. JOHNSON, Delid.

DANIEL T. JONES.

A.G. RICE, Ellicotville.

8. M. BURRGUGHS, Medina.

SAMUEL P. ALLEN, Rochester.

CHAS O. SHEPARD, Areadis, Wyoming Co.

CLARKE B. COCHRANE, Schemetady.

WM. A. WHELLER, Malone, Franklin Co.

CHAS, HUGHES, Sandy Hill, Washington Co.

WM. CAREY, Saratogs.

HENRY L. BURCHARD, Ouelda Co.

Republican State Committee.

We have already urged upon our bankers and capitalists the importance and urgency of a concerted and spirited effort in aid of the prompt and general movement of Western Produce to the seaboard; but the need is so imminent and the danger that attention will be distracted by the thousand incidents of a monetary pressue is so obvious, that we make no spology for recurring to the subject. We are suffering at this moment not so much

from a deaciency of currency as from an excess of debt. The West owes the East; the Interior owes the Seaboard; the Seaboard is in debt to Europe. Up to this point, the West has been unable to pay, for want of the wherewithal. Bank-notes do not really liquidate the debts of country to country or section to section; they are but countersemployed to facilitate the process. As between two individuals, a debt may be paid with notes or with gold; but Indiana pays no considerable balance to New-York or Birmingham with either of these, but with Grain. At length, after a season of dearth and vacuity, the West has Fifty Millions of bushels of Wheat ready for market, or so that it may be threshed and got ready at a week's notice. The growers owe their local merchants; those merchants owe our jobbers, who in turn owe the importers, who owe the manufacturers and bankers of Europe. Let this Wheat be sent rapidly forward to the seaboard and in part to Europe, and a wholesome process of general liquidation will inevitably result, affording relief to all solvent parties. Business will revive; our canals and railroads will realize increased transportation and receipts; our ships will have freights, and there will be everywhere diffused and felt a joyful confidence that the worst is really over.

But all this cannot be properly effected without money, and that money is not now obtainable at the West. Some two weeks ago, on the heel of the first failures, and in the midst of the severe contraction in this city, some Canadians slipped over to Chicago and bought a Million Dollars' worth of Grain for about three-quarters of a Million. They have in Canada a habit of buying Illinois Spring Wheat for home use, and selling their own Winter Wheat to Europe or this city for some twenty-five by the trade. Having courage and money just when they were short on this side of the Lakes, they turned these qualities to good account, as was

But we cannot afford many repetitions of this coup. Grain is now twenty per cent. higher in Chicago than it was when that neat operation was made, yet Wheat can now be bought in Chicago, shipped to Liverpool, and sold at a net profit. In our judgment, it is as low as it need or should be; and arrangements should be at once consummated for the purchase with cash in hand of every bushel that living prices will bring to a railroad. We bave some two months of caual navigation yet before us, and during those two months Grain and Flour should come forward with unexampled rapidity. But, to secure this, it is essential that the proper buyers should be supplied with funds or unexceptionable credits.

The providing of these by our bankers, under proper regulations, will not embarrass them. On the contrary, it will strengthen them. A weekly receipt of Five Millions of bushels of Wheat, or its equivalent in Flour, would relieve our Banks from their only serious danger-that of a resumption of specie shipments. Two Millions' worth of Grain or Flour shipped weekly to Europe would obviate all necessity for exporting specie. It would go far to fill the awkward gap which naturally intervenes between the shipment of successive Cotton crops. At this season, the Cotton of last year has gone forward, while that of this year is not ready to follow it, and will not be for two or three months. Nor can the Corn crop of 1857 be realized, no matter in what shape, before Winter. But the Wheat only awaits proper inducements to move en; and these inducements should be promptly and ade

We trust these suggestions will not pass our bankers and capitalists unheeded. Important issues seem to us to hang on the promptitude and vigor wherewith the needed action is taken. There is a growing skepticism as to the utility of Banks of Issue which will yield only to the logic of events.

and there is an excellent opening for its refutation. Once a year the Democracy of Massachusetts treat their fellow-citizens and the rest of mankind to a Convention which is "as good as a play." As the model Jeffersonians (so called upon the d non principle, and because they are not at all like Jefferson) resemble the Jews, and "shrink from a "convert as from a calamity," the entertainments are always presented by the same performers, some of whom have grown grizzly in the service of the party, in holding office and making speeches. in presiding over Conventions and in manufacturing resolutions. During many past years, the Massachusetts Democrats have received to their numbers an accession of three persons only, viz: Mr. Edward Riddle, who keeps a horse-bazaar in Boston;

Mr. Rufus Cheate, who keeps a law bazaar in the same city, and a village attorney in Springfield, Mass. Others have stood shivering on the brink, but as they have not been very earnestly urged to make the final jump, they continue to be the same riparian tremblers. They would like to go over, but they are, and with justice too, afraid of s frigid reception. There are Democrats enow already to fill the Federal offices, and recruits, and especially recruits of ability, would only be sadly in the way. The party is in a high state of drill and discipline under the training of our military brother, Col. Charles Gordon Greene (about whom there is nothing green except his name), Col. Benj. F. Butler of Lowell, Benj. F. Hallett of Boston, and other admired disciplinarians, distinguished for their love of office and their batred of each other. But these drill sergeants are not by any means recruiting sergeants, and they read a man out of their ranks with more gusto than Kite ever received one into his. They lead a serene existence, and receive their quarterly eagles with utruffled complacency. The smaller their State vote, the more decided their happiness. At their Annual Convention they always talk about "redeeming regenerating and disenthralling" Massachusetts, and put up a good-natured man for Governor who is regularly bowled down. This person receives his reward in the high estimation in which he is held in Washington, where an insane notion prevails that Greene, Hallett & Co. are making desperate exertions to " regenerate" Massachusetts, than which no delusion could be more frightful. The rapidity with which the "regeneratien" is going on may be inferred from the fact that the party, which was once a power in the State, and which twice, without any coalition, elected a Governor, in 1852 cast 38,763 votes, in 1853 cast 35,086 votes, in 1854 cast 13,742 votes, in 1855 east 34.728 votes, in a total of 136,582 votes, and in 1856 (Presidential year) cast 40,082 votes in a total of 156 925. And at this notch of about 40 000 the party will be obliged to stick. Should there be the least danger of its getting higher, it will be whittled down at once.

On Wednesday last, these jolly officeholders gave their annual performance in Bost on, beneath the shadow of the washbowl dome of the Custom-House, and in the neighborhood of the Court-House which was surrounded by chains upon a celebrated occasion. The old managers-Hallett, Isaac Davis of Worcester, Ben Butler (for so that mirror of the Middlesex bar is affectionately called for shortness), Isaac H. Wright and others-were promptly on band, intent upon the redemption of poor, bleeding Massachusetts"-this sanguinary adjective being used by one of the orators, not with standing the known antipathy of the party to the word when applied to Kansas. Isaac Davis, the President, said: "Gentlemen, we do not act when "we have grievances to redress as some others do-seize the bowie-knife and Sharp's rifle; but we go to the legitimate place-the ballot-box ' This is what may be called a beautiful sentiment; but, exemplary as is the method of the Massachusetts Democracy in redressing "grievances," their brethren, the Missouri borderers, for whom they. with their master, entertain so much respect, have fairly eclipsed them. These worthies, when they bave such "grievances" to redress as the audacious attempt to establish a Free State contiguous to Missouri, not only " seize the bowie-knife and rifle" (Sharp's rifles, when they can steal them), but they also go to the Kansas ballot-boxes and drive away all the "legitimate" voters-a method of which Mr. Davis, no doubt, highly ap-

While the business of the meeting was going on with oleaginous smoothness, and these Custom-House efficers were being appointed upon Committees and these Postmasters instructed to prepare resolutions, the pacific serenity of the proceedings was disturbed by a certain B. S. Treaner of Newton, who got upon his legs to say that "there "was great cause for dissension and discontent in "the Democratic party." Such an astonishing announcement filled all the well-fed office-holdess with feelings of mingled anger, contempt and disgust! What! cause for dissension and discontent, when we are rolling in Federal clover, yea, even in Democratic timothy, getting enough to eat, and some thing to gather into barns against a rainy day "Preposterous!" brayed all the Vicars of Bray But Mr. B. S. Treanor was not to be hooted down nor yet hissed down. He reiterated : "The Democratic party is divided to-day." At this simple announcement, which was self-evident, since, to say the least of it, Mr. T. was upon one side and "the party" upon the other, the rage of the pure and patriotic placemen waxed hot. But when Mr. Treaner continued with the climax-capping assertion, "This Convention has been managed by five or six individuals for their own purposes," the indignant "Ins" responded in words which came naturally from their lips : "Put him out!" But the traitor Treanor declined to budge at anybody's bidding. There was evidently a sore place somewhere in his constitution, and he determined to free his mind, and, as the Quakers say, "to bear his testimony." So he brought forward a series of resolutions, which we must quote as they are suggestive and throw some light upon the manners and customs and opinions of the Massachusetts Democra-

cy. They are the following : cy. They are the following:

"Whereas, The appointment of Collector in the Boston Custom-House is of vital importance to the Democratic party in this State, inasmuch as there is centered almost the entire patronage of the party; and

"Whereas, The removals made by the present Collector of this Port are calculated to weaken the party and destroy its influence, insamuch as the appointments made in lieu thereof are those of well-known Free-Soilers and broken down politicians.

clane.

"Resolved, That the Collector of this Port has not the confidence of the Democratic party, and the sooner he is removed the better for the success of Democratic principles."

These obnoxious resolutions were immediatel sent to the General Committee, and not another word was heard about them. Still, the alarm with which they inspired the delegates, and the rapidit with which they were hustled out of sight, bot prove what Mr. Treanor asserted, and what is strictly true-that the Boston Custom-House, with its small army of Collectors, Deputy Collectors, Naval Officers, Inspectors, Surveyors, Weighers Gaugers and Watchmen, does control the party. and did control this Convention. Why, even poor old Mr. Hallett, who time out of mind has been Manufacturer-General of Resolutions, and who always carries a sheaf of them ready made in his breeches pocket, because he is now out of office. and, we suppose, not on good terms with the Clique of the Customs, was not allowed to exercise his favorite trade. For all that, Benjamin buried his injuries in his own manly bosom, and made a nice but and little speech, in which he stated, among other things, that he was "sick." We have no doubt of it. Berjamin must have remembered his lurid and incendiary Anti-Slavery speeches. uttered not a great many years ago in Fancuil Hall,

In all the speeches one thing was noteworthy. All the orators talked about "an unbroken pha-

present position must be have grown.

lanx" and denounced "entangling alliances These warpings came from men who were prime movers in effecting the coalition with the old Free Soilers-from men who took office under that coalition, including Hallett and Butler-from men who stuck by that coalition until the order came to 'crush it out" from Caleb Cushing, who had held the office of Supreme Judge under it. Then these spaniels ran back whining to their masters and howling at those who had been their political associates for years. These bungry creatures knew where the bread and bones were well enough. They "regenerate" Massachusetts! Well-Satan once talked of regenerating Paradise!

We have already called attention to the systematic manufacture of false intelligence from Kansas by the journals in the Pro-Slavery interest, with a view to influencing public opinion and elections in the States. We now propose to give a further illustration of this bogus manufacture. It is generally known that a Constitutional Con-

vention was elected in Kansas last June by a vote of less than Two Thousand out of Twenty Thousand American citizens residing in that embryo State. The Free-State men refused to take part in that Election, partly because a Registry and an Apportionment had been made out by the usurping authorities under the bogus Territorial Legislature which gave them no chance. In fact, not onethird of the Free-State legal voters were registered at all-Mayor Adams of Leavenworth, for years a conspicuous citizen of that place, and Marcus J. Parrott, Free-State candidate for Congress, being among the omitted. In Lawrence, where there are at least One Thousand Voters, no registry was made and no poll opened at all. Several populous Counties, known to be unanimously Free-State, were wholly excluded from both Registry and Apportionment. A Pro-Slavery majority being thus secured, the Free-State men were certain to be defeated had they voted; so they very properly refused to take part in the election. This rendered a fresh invasion from Missouri needless; and the consequence was the election of a unanimously Pro-Slavery-we beg pardon, "National Democratic"-Convention. The two Anti Slavery men who claim seats, but who have not yet been accorded them, were chosen by a County which had no Registry and no Members apportioned to it, but whose people thereupon appealed to Walker, and were advised by him to elect Delegates, in the hope that the Convention would admit them. That hope has not yet been realized; but, since two men cannot overbalance sixty, it would seem a very cheap eacrifice to appearances to let them in. Had all the disfranchised Counties chosen Delegates, the

case would have been altered. This Convention, representing less than a fifth of the People of Kansas, has chosen to adjourn over upon merely completing its organization to the third Monday in next month-that is, till after the October elections in several important Free States, which occur on the second Tuesday. Can any one need to be told that some fresh villainy is concealed under this adjournment? What honest motive for it can be imagined? The members were elected three menths before they assembled; they were in the main well known to each other, and have already enjoyed the amplest opportunities for deliberation and concert; and they know that there is but one question of any interest involved in their action. That question is-" Shall Slavery be legalized in the State, as it has been in the Territory of Kansas ?"-and it is a question on which every member has doubtless made up his mind. A simple vote by Yeas and Nays on that question-which might have been taken on the day of meeting as well as at any timewould have dispelled all uncertainty and all anxiety with regard to the Convention and its doings. But the Convention chose to appoint its Committees and adjourn over till after the October elections. Is it not a little hard that the excitement and agitation thus prolonged should be quite currently charged to the "Black Republicans," who have not a vote in

the Convention ? -But we are keeping our readers too long from the speech of "General" John Calhoun, a special -days in which hard men reap where they had not rotege and partisan of Senator Douglas, by whose favor he now holds the office of Surveyor-General for Kansas and Nebraska. This dignitary has been hail fellow with the Border Ruffians in all their outrages on the rights and security of the People of Kaneas, and was commended by "Judge Mc-Kown," who nominated him for President, for the high service he had rendered to his country and the Democracy, both in Kansas and out of it "by his unfaltering opposition and successful re-"sistance to the Republican party in Illinois We quote as above from the correspondent of The Times, who is the official reporter of the Convention-by some styled "the Republican reporter." though without any warrant from himself or his paper. The Herald's correspondent reports as fol-

"Mr. McK.wa said there was one among ther from Illinois who had ever battled for the rights of the South, in the Territory and out of the Territory. That man was Gen. John Calhoun, and, as a mark of honor to him, he proposed Mr. Calhoun as President of the Convention."

We suspect both these reports, though variant, are substantially correct. "Judge McKown" doubtless considered and represented "service to the Democracy" and "battling for the rights of the South" (that is, for Slavery) in Kansas and out of it, one and the same, which, as things go, is not far

But Gen. Calhoun, being elected, opened his mouth and spoke, and his speech was in due time dressed up for the press by the "official reporter" aforesaid. Hear! hear!

aforesaid. Hear! hear!

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

GENTLEMEN: For the very fiattering expression of your sentiments in conferring on me the office of President of this Convention, you have my profound acknowledgments. I am fully aware of the importance of the position which you have saying to me; and I think I am also fully aware of the importance of the mission which has brought us together on this occasion. I know well that it will be utterly impossible for me to perform the duties of the office to which I have been called, unless I have the hearty co operation of friends around and about me. To fulfill these duties—to discharge them to the extent of my ability I will, it is almost unnecessary for me to say, 'avri my utmost efforts. Indeed, you have the assurance of that in the fact of my having accepted the position conferred upon me. I may add, gentlemen, that this is no ordinary occasion. The meeting of a Convention to frame the Constitution of a new State is, under ordinary circumstances, a matter of no great interest. The young State may spring into being and reach spreat consequence in the National Congress and in the national buttery, but stil there will be but the uniform ceurse of the States of this Union. We meet here to day under extraordinary occumstances, and I trust that every member of this Convention has come here to day to discharge the duties fully impressed with the high responsibilities that attach to him, and with their importance not only to Kanasa but to the Union of which we propose to become a member. A Constitution wisely framed, and properly, fairly and honestly approved by the true citizens of Kanasa, will settle all the difficulties that surround us, and that have been surrounding us, and will a sone restere harmony to the Union. I may remark here, with tion wisely framed, and properly, fairly and honestly approved by the true citizens of Kansas, will settle all the difficulties that surround us, and that have been surrounding us, and will at once restore harmony to the Union. I may remark here, without perhaps, doing injustice to the feelings of any honest and true lover of his country, that the formation of such a Constitution prostates and crushes to earth a party that is seeking, by every means within its power, to obtain ascendency, even at the cost of the sectifice of the Union itself. It is not merely Kansas, it is the Union, that is interested. The action of this Convention involves not merely the interest of the people here, but of the people throughout the Republic. One of the greatest issues to be resolved by the Convention is whether the people of this Territory shall have power to control its Government. To make a Constitution is but a small sfair. Not a single principle will be embraced in the Constitution to be framed during this session, that has not been already implanted in other Constitutions. The old, original Constitutions of the American States contained some errors, which have since been corrected by the popular sentiment, and whenever old Constitutions have been revised and altered or new Constitutions framed, they have had expressed on them the principle that the people have the right to rule, and shall and the more he thought of them the sicker of his

rule in all matters: that they shall elect, not merely Governors and Presidents and the various officers that are usually elected by the people, but also Judges. These improvements have been made within the last quarter of a century, and are expressed not only in the Constitutions of such of the old States as have held Conventions within that time, but also in those of the new States that have since come into the Union. There are therefore no new principles to be decided in these Conventions to frame Constitutions. They people of Kansas assume the right to settle all questions for themselves, and it is that which produces the difficulty, not merely here in Kansas, but throughout the Union That difficulty must be settled by your deliberation. I think the character of the members of this Convention, over which I have the honor to preside, ought to give to the world the assurance that their deliberation will result, not merely in the settlement of difficulties here, but in the settlement of the question as to whether this Union shall continue, and as to whether that party which is employing its treasures, its men, and its resources to keep this an open question till the next Presidential contest, will attand or fall. If the Union stand, that party goes by the board. If that party triumphs, this Union cannot live. The high and responsible daty therefore deto keep this an open-question till the next Presidential contest, will stand or full. If the Union stand, that party goes by the board. If that party triumphs, this Union cannot live. The high and responsible duty therefore devolves upon us to take in our hands the organic act of this Territory, and, acting upon its principles, to present to the Congress of the United States a Constitution framed in such a manner, and having steh an indoresemt as that we may not merely petition for admission to the Union, but demand that we shall be admitted. I trust that wise counsels will prevail here. I am confident, from my knowledge of the members of the Convention, that such will be the case. There may be excitement of feeling. There may be particular points on which individual members will plant themselves, but still I trust that every member of this Convention will be into a solid issues that may be presented, that calm, solar deliveration becoming statesmen who have met together to found a government, who have met together to lay the foundation on which a great people shall have to rest. I am fully confident that you will be send are fitted to the occasion. And, Gertlemen I can give you the assurance that in all your actions that will be just and proper to Kansas—just, proper and right to the principles of the Government under which we live, and which look to the prosperity of Kansas and to the preservation of the Union—you shall have my full, hearty and honest co-operation. I again tender to you my thanks for the honor which you have conferred on me—for I deem it a higher honor to stand here to day, the presiding officer of this Convention, than to fill any other position that the American people could confer upon me. [Enthwistic cheering.]

—There you have "the President's speech" verlation with the effect of the contents of the properties is taken and fur-

-There you have "the President's speech" verbatim, with the official Reporter's italies and furbishing up thrown in-but where is the submission to the whole People of Kansas which has been telegraphed all over the Union, and which The Herald asserts thus unqualifiedly?

"Nothing could be more conservative or concilia-tory than this address of Mr. Caihoun, and we have ro doubt it is the true index to the predominant senti-ment of the Territory—to wit, a peaceable and satis-factory settlement of the Siavery question, through a fair submission to the popular vote, according to the letter and the spirit of the Kansas-Nebraeka bill."

The same paper speaks of the adjournment of the Convention as indicating "a prevailing disposition to pacify rather than to inflame the agitation of the nigger issue" in the approaching Territorial Election. But if Gen. Calhoun is in favor of submitting the

embryo Constitution to a vote of the whole people of Kansas, why not say so expressly? If the Convention is of like mind, why not vote so before adjourning? Doubt, mystery, uncertainty, ambiguity, do not tend to allay excitement, but to increase it. And we find nothing tangible in the President's talk of a Constitution "fairly and honestly approved by the " true citizens of Kansas," and of its "having such an indorsement" as to justiff a demand for admission. The question at once arises-" Who are the "true citizens of Kansas?" Are those included who were not registered for the election to this Convention, and whom Gov. Walker stigmatizes as "Topekaites," and whom President Buchanan compares to Hartford Conventionists in his Silliman letter? If these are indeed "true citizens of Kansas," then this Convention is as bogus as Mrs. Cunningham's baby, for they were allowed no voice in its election. The game is evidently to tide over the October Election, in and out of Kansas, and then judge if the indica tions of public sentiment are such as to render it safe to proceed with the game of fastening Slavery upon Kansas. If Kansas, in spite of her heavy manacles, shall go strongly Free-State, and if th Free States shall maintain their last year's attitude, then the "National Democratic" politicians will decisively tell the slaveholders that Kansas must be given up, as they told them last Winter that the Test Oaths and penalties for discussing Slavery in Kansas must be repealed; but if the prospect is good for carrying through the admission of Kansas as a Slave State with no more excitement and revulsion than was caused by the passage of the Nebraska bill, then the party screws will be put on, a Slave Constitution concocted, a sham submission made to result in a ratification, and Cougress thereupon required to do the rest. We beg those who believe in Free Labor not to take their eyes off this drama till it is played out, for the end visibly approaches.

These are days in which the Scripture i, fulfilled sown and gather where they did not strew. I times like this, to him that hath is given abundantly, while from him that hath not is taken away even that which he bath. The active, industrious, enterprising and energetic portion of the community find themselves just now very much in the con dition of sheep sheared to keep other people warm, or of bees who, after laboring all Summer to fil their hive with honey, just as the Winter is coming find themselves smoked out, and their stores, so laboriously accumulated, appropriated for other people's use. Our system of doing business on credit, with all its conveniences and attractions, has, as so many of our business men are now bitterly experiencing, its very serious drawbacks too. First or last, after all, capital will come in for the lion's share. Extra interest is making sad havoc with gains that were thought to be secure, while stocks which had been relied upon not merely as a permanent investment but as a resource that could be turned into cash at any time, must now be parted with to raise money to meet notes falling due, at a great depreciation from their actual cost and their real value. The sums thus squeezed out of our active business men accumulate, for the most part, in the hands of a few bankers, who having avoided any risks, and kept clear of any debts, are now prepared to buy up notes and stocks at astonishingly low prices, transferring into their own pockets, often by a single transaction, that which it has cost these who are obliged to sell under these untoward circumstances, years of toi and care to accumulate. It seems to be agreed that capitalists have not bad such a chance for investment for a great many years past; so that in this, as in other matters, the old proverb holds. that "it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good."

The Journal of Commerce gives a very hopeful view of Kaneas affairs. Its faith is immense. It goes so far as to anticipate that the Border-Ruffian Constitutional Convention, when it reassembles, will proceed with the work of framing a Constitution "in a spirit of "justice and honor, uninfluenced by past events, and controlled by reither prejudice nor passion. Very fine, that; but to wash an Ethiopian white is not so easy, and we are afraid that all the scrubbing and rubbing of The Journal will be to very lit:le purpose. Should, indeed, the Border-Ruffians in spite of their scandalous and outrageous apportionment, and in spite of the aid from Missour which that apportionment invites and was intended to accommodate, happen to be besten in the Octo ber election, it is not impossible that by that means a certain modicum of decency may be infused into the Convention. If Lane's military organization—which seems to trouble The Journal almost as much as it was formerly troubled by the Sharp's rifles—should succeed in preventing an invasion from Missouri, possibly the Border Ruffians, deber election, it is not impossible that by that means

prived of that aid, might subside into some as proach to decency.

The Journal, however, with all its allegations the contrary, evidently expects a Missouri is vasion. There has always been such an invasion. whenever there has been a contested election.

That print evidently anticipates the same thing again, and is preparing for it beforehand by setting up Lane as its sole cause and occasion, should such a thing happen, just as it used to make the Sharp's rifles the excuse and justification of all the outrages of a year ago. For our part, we think Lane and his volunteers, whose services, by the way, have been offered to the Governor, rather a surer guarrantee for a free election than the mod. eration of the Border-Ruffian party or the prom ises of Walker.

We are sorry to say, however, that our intelligent Kansas correspondent-as will be seen by his letter published to-day-does not take quite ... pleasant a view of things as The Journal of Commerce does. However, it does not follow from that that there is any difference as to the result they anticipate. What our correspondent fears, is a Pro-Slavery Constitution and a Pro-Slavery State Government, and that, we suppose, provided the thing can be se managed as not to occasion to much scandal, would not be very disagreable to The Journal of Commerce.

To be off with the old love before you are on with the new, is a very good rule, applicable to other than love affairs. If it be true, as alleged in the newspapers, that Nicaragua Walker, through the liberality or credulity of Southern planters, is again in funds and again meditating the conquest on Nicaragua, we would beg leave to suggest that the first use to be made of the first money that comes into his treasury ought to be to bring home the remnant of the deluded followers of his former and unsuccessful expedition who are still losing and starving in the various seaports of Central America and the countries adjacent. After all the expense to which the Governments of Costa Rica, of the United States and of England, have been put for the relief and transportation home of these wretches, every mail from Central America brings account of the sufferings and misery of numerous stragglers who still remain behind. To ask Walker to reimburse those expenses, or even to contribute anything to the relief of these they have brought home, he would doubtless consider to be pressing him too hard; but to bring home the miserable remusat of the old expedition before setting on foot a new one, is certainly no more than reasonable.

One great lesson taught by the loss of the Central America is that the public should distrust every steamship not built in water-tight compartments. Had that unfortunate vessel been so constructed she might now be floating in safety at her dock in the North River. Our advice to every one about to embark in an ocean steamer is, Don't risk your life in a ship which is not partitioned by stanch water-tight bulkbeads into three or more separate compartments, so that she may swim even if a part of her is full of water. Avoid every steamer which has not this safeguard, and pretty soen there will not be one without it.

After all, those who go to sea in steamships must trust very much to the prudence, vigilance, and proper liberality of the owners and managers of the vessels in which they embark. How could the passengers of the ill-fated Central America know that her pumps were out of order and practically worthless? That was the business of the owners and engineers of the Company. And yet, had the pumps been sufficient to the emergency, there would have been no loss of life or treasure. Great steamers have come into this port making four feet of water an hour, and saved from sinking only by their pumps. It is needless to say that those were pumps which were not found wanting in the moment when everything depended on them. Whose fault was it that five hundred people were drowned the other night because the pumps of the Central America would not work? That is a inquisition into the behavior of Mr. Ashby, the es-

There is one point which Mr. Marshall O. Roberts did not explain in the letter we published yesterday, and on which the public would doubtess be glad to have light. This is, the reason why the name of the lost steamer was changed from George Law to Central America. Was it because the vessel had a bad reputation, and it was necessary to have a different appellation before passengers could be got to go on board of her? And when that question is settled, we shall be glad to know how the name of a ship can be changed without an act of Congress. We hope it is all right, but the Company would do well to make the matter clear, as an antidote to any suspicions that may arise in the minds of those who have lost friends or fortune by this great disaster.

The American Tract Society, at its last annual neeting, after taking ample time for deliberation, directed its Executive Committees to prepare and publish a series of tracts on the moral evils incident to the existence of Human Slavery. These Committees, after taking full time for consideration, have resolved not to do as they were bid, and have issued a manifesto setting forth that fact. THE TRIBUNE and The Independent remonstrate against this breach of trust, and demand that the orders of the Society be obeyed by its functionaries. This. The Express, with its chronic unreason, calls warring on the Tract Society," "storming this. great fortress of the Gospel," &c., &c. If these charges be just, then the Committees are the Tract Society, and the Society itself is just nothing at all.

MAINE -Returns have been received from 367 owns, in which the aggregate vote thrown was 7,414, a falling off of 25,000 from last year.

Morrill has......49.60

Republican majority......11,796

The Republicans elect 113 Representatives, and the emocrats 32, with seven towns to hear from.

ACCIDENT IN NEBRASKA -- A letter from Florence,

T., dated 8th inst., says: N. T., dated 8th inst., says:

"On Saturday evening, while the people of our town were rejoicing over the election of Judge Forguson to Congress, the gun bursted, slightly scorching the gunner, and shattering the leg of Dr. A. H. Hardcastle in such a manner as to render amputation necessary. The himb was amputated on Saeday at 2 o'clock, by Dr. Malcom, assisted by Drs. Harsh and Hickman. But the nervous shock was such that no reaction occurred, and the patient expired at 7 o'clock on Surday avening.